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Pictorial History of the United States.  
to 16, 1869.

COFFEE.

MAGS RIG, Laguna and Java Coffee. Just received



Congress has got through with the appropriation bills somehow, and is no more. Peace to its ashes. The tariff, of course, has not been touched. The tariff of 1846 was far preferable to that of 1857, which was protective by means of its discriminatory list.

Well, the war has begun. It began at the first—at the very first. Next year there will be another Presidential election. Even if we had forgotten the dates, we could not be blind to the signs of the times. Congress shows that next year a President is to be elected. The party papers show it. The stump speakers are radiant with the hope of spoils and glory. Chapman is preparing to crow, but for which side makes no manner of difference. Politicians of the Chapman stripe crow for the winning side, if they can hit upon it.

It is the misfortune of some powerful and able politicians in this country to be too impatient to wait for the wagon. They are ambitious to take a ride, and they are surrounded by others who feel themselves born also to take rides, if not immediately on the front seat, yet certainly, and without delay, on some prominent seat. A good many of these people tried to crawl or jump up behind Mr. Buchanan, but failed and got angry. They now abuse Mr. Buchanan's Administration with a violence even greater than that displayed by the Free Soilers and Know Nothings.

Mr. Douglas is the object of their "fatal friendship," now, as he was of the carcasses of George Sanders in 1852. George and the Democratic Review, galvanized for the occasion, abused every public man of the party as an old fogey, save and except Stephen A. Douglas; the particular and special object of George's "vigorous" vulgarity, being the venerable and distinguished Senator from Michigan, General Cass.

That affair, and the sanction that he claimed to have from Mr. Douglas rendered that gentleman an "impossible" at the Baltimore Convention of 1852—had not a little to do with his postponement in 1856, and if present courses are persevered in by Mr. D. and such supporters as Forney, Pryor and Heiss, and other Hotspur and aspirants, must end in placing him completely and finally out of the line of promotion, great as his talents are, and great as his services have been. It is true that these movements, conceived in the "rule or ruin" spirit, may successfully achieve one of the alternatives, and, for the time, at least, result in the defeat of the Democratic party; but the man who has marked the strength with which that party arises from defeat to crush down opposition, will have no hesitation in pronouncing the fate of the traitors by whom it had been betrayed.

The Failure of the last Congress. Of course the recently defunct Congress of the United States was a failure. A deliberate, intentional failure. The tactics of the whole opposition as well as of certain nominal Democrats were all brought into play in order that it might be a failure, and they succeeded. A Congress that spends months in wrangling, and fails to provide means for carrying on the Government is a failure.

How has this failure arisen? The Congress when it met was supposed to contain a majority of Democrats. Experience has proved the falsity of this supposition. We really cannot recognize that sort of Democracy that is always sound on every question that is not up, and always unsound on every question that is. These tariff Democrats of Pennsylvania remind us of the Fugate Christians, good holy, pious and exemplary church members, with a little human weakness in favor of slaying and eating their fellow-men. So with the public land grabbers, of other States or sections; we, being old fogies in our political notions, do not see how these good people can be Democrats, any more than Mormons can be good Christians.

Now there is no doubt in the world that the oppositionists of all shades of opinion were determined, for some time past to create a necessity for an extra session of Congress; some for political capital, some in order to force the enactment of a protective tariff—all with a feeling of hostility towards the existing Democratic Administration.

We said some time since that this Congress talked retrenchment and acted extravagance, or attempted to act it, with homestead bills, pension bills, agricultural college bills, and other means to squander the public domain and deplete the public treasury. These bills all passed the House of Representatives by the votes of the opposition assisted by some Fugate Democrats. But one got through the Senate, and that, the College bill, was promptly returned by the President, accompanied by a message setting forth his objections, so unanswerably as to command the assent even of political opponents.

The last failure, that in regard to the appropriation bills, especially the post-office appropriation bill, was brought about by the manoeuvres of Mr. Grow, Black Republican, of Pennsylvania, backed by the whole Black Republican and American party, including Messrs. Gilmer and Vance, of this State, and we regret to say, by certain people, to the number of twenty, who were once classed as Democrats, but are no more.

Among other amendments which the Senate made to the post-office appropriation bill, was one increasing the rates of postage.

When this bill, so amended came back to the House, that body on motion of Mr. Grow, returned it to the Senate without taking it up at all, on the ground that section thirteen of the Senate's amendments, that increasing postage, is in the nature of a Revenue bill.

It was contended very justly, that the Senate was a co-ordinate branch of the government, and free to decide for itself upon the constitutionality of its own acts, for which it could not be held to account by the House. The latter body, if disagreeing with the Senate's amendment, either on constitutional or other grounds, might reject it, but its course in refusing to take up the bill at all was high-handed in the extreme, it was a blow aimed at State sovereignty, as represented by the Senate.

Well, we suppose there will be an extra session. It cannot be avoided. The Post-Office Department is already in arrears, and cannot get on. Other things, too, have been left in a bad fix, but those might be managed with in some way, but not the Post-Office Department.

The telegraphic announcement that the tariff had been increased was a mistake.

The Southern Democrats have, generally, stood up like men against every revolutionary encroachment. They have given the Administration a cordial support on Democratic grounds. They have not supported it blindly. That portion of the President's message which exhibits, or appears to exhibit, an undue yielding to the pressure of Pennsylvania Protectionists, met no favorable response from Mr. Buchanan's strongest Southern supporters. It may be that the Democratic party is in danger of being forced into a temporary minority, but this is much preferable to yielding principle to obtain temporary success. True Democrats are responsible for none of the failures of the last Congress—they must not be charged with the sins of open enemies or disguised traitors.

The Fayetteville *Carolinian* of this date contains a short article from Mr. Martin, announcing the fact of his own retirement from that paper, and of the occupancy of his place by P. J. Sinclair, Esq., to whom Mr. Martin's interest in the establishment has been made over, and by whom, in connection with Mr. Pearce, the *Carolinian* will, in future, be conducted under the firm of Sinclair & Pearce. The introductory of the new partnership gives promise of the future ability and usefulness of the paper. We trust that the editors' hope of obtaining a liberal support may be fully realized. This they have a right to expect.

Daily Journal 5th inst.

**THE PILOT LAWS.**—Many enquiries having been made in reference to the provisions of the act passed by the last Legislature for the further regulation of pilotage in the Cape Fear River, we have thought it best to publish the act in full, from the certified copy in the office of the Board of Commissioners of Navigation.

"We do not wish to become involved in any of the feuds arising out of the discussion upon the management of the North Carolina Railroad by President Fisher. We certainly shall not take sides about this or that thing without knowing something of it ourselves.

It is evident that the whole thing amounts to an attack on Chas. F. Fisher, that it springs from, and is engineered by a clique at Greensboro; that it is pushed forward for political effect, and to make party capital. We speak this in view of the animus displayed, and from an inspection of the car-marks. No one can have watched the course of things without seeing this. No one can now watch the course of certain opposition organs at the West, or what used to be West, without seeing the object of all this.

Now, Mr. Fisher may or may not have managed his Road well—he certainly has not managed it perfectly, for perfection does not belong to man; but surely, no candid man, seeking information in regard to the management of the Road, would go to a report so doctored up and expect to get it. Such or such a thing may be true as charged, but the report of the Committee can only be regarded as a charge, or series of charges, and not at all as proof. Little as our knowledge is, we know cases where matters are paraded and charged to the account of Mr. Fisher's administration which really belonged to the previous administration of Gov. Morehead.

This whole thing appears to be particularly paraded by the special friends of the Danville Connection, at least those of the opposite party in politics.

The Raleigh *Standard* thinks that Vice President Breckinridge, or Aaron V. Brown, of Tennessee, or Andrew Johnson, of the same State, or Davis, of Mississippi, or Hunter, of Virginia, would make a better run for the Presidency than Senator Hammond, of South Carolina.

Perhaps they would, and we would have no sort of objections to the Kentucky, the Mississippi, or the Virginian. Our Tennessee friend, Andrew Johnson, is not to put too fine a point upon it, too fond of homestead bills, and all manner of *ad captivandum* affairs to please us. He is, so to speak, slightly a demagogue. Besides, Tennessee has had her chance.

The *Standard* says that the working men of America ought to have a voice in the election of a President. Don't they have? Who are the people in the United States who are not working people? We trust the day is far distant when there will be any separation of castes or classes.

Our good people of Wilmington, N. C., ought to be much obliged to transposing shown for the good opinion of this "hole," "one-horse town," etc., as paraded in their correspondence to the Boston *Ledger* a paper of which we never before heard, although we exchange with nearly all the respectable papers in Boston.

A person, purporting to write from this place, under date of the 15th Feb., 1859, swears at Wilmington through all the moods and tenses of bad grammar, bad manners and false statements, and his abuse is copied with good gusto into a little sheet published at Columbia, S. C., in which it figures as the leading editorial, and forms about one-fourth of the whole reading matter of the delectable sheet aforesaid.

There is a class of traveling humbugs who march with the most unblushing assumption into Editors' offices with cut and dried puff of themselves and their tawdry shows, and expect them to be inserted gratis, as editorials. These people don't like our peculiar ways, which prevent the insertion of their lying puffs at any price as editorials. They are perfectly capable of doing their own lying, through our advertising columns, if they choose to pay for the space. These people find little encouragement in Wilmington, and no countenance from us.

This person says that the morning papers are issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. This is not true. The daily papers in Wilmington are dated in the evening, and are so issued at 1 o'clock, p. m. The person must have been drunk or lied on purpose.

The same venacious person puts Weldon 80 miles from Petersburg—a feat in geography. It used to be 64 miles. He found plenty of pine timber which is not found on the Petersburg and Weldon Road.

The strangest thing is, that the person remained nearly a week in Wilmington. He might have gone straight on. Why didn't he? He appears to have had no use for the place, and evidently the place had no use for him. Glad to find he is thoroughly disgusted.—Hope such persons will stay disgusted.

From the Daily Journal of the 5th inst.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE at Magnolia.**

We regret to learn that last night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at the watering station of the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. at Magnolia, on the western side of the road. This soon crossed over, and the warehouse of the Company, on the opposite side of the road, caught, and, with its contents, was wholly destroyed. The fire, continuing to spread, extended to the store and warehouse of Messrs. Merriman & Newberry, near adjoining, which was burned. Also, a house belonging to Mr. Monk, and a small tenement of which we do not know the owner; also the office and residence of Dr. Faison. Some other small buildings were also burned.

We are unable to state the exact amount of loss, since that must depend upon contingencies.

It is about the time when the merchants in Kenansville are getting on the spring stocks, and it is some known to be on the way laid out that far, the amount of goods destroyed in the R. Road warehouse must have been very heavy. Otherwise the loss to the Company will be comparatively inconsiderable. We understand that the loss to Messrs. Merriman & Newberry is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars, of which six thousand five hundred are covered by insurance.

The loss to Mr. Monk and Dr. Faison we cannot even approximate, but it must be pretty large.

These are all the particulars we have been able to obtain. It is a severe blow to the rising village of Magnolia, or Strickland's, as it used to be called, but that, not, we trust, permanently affect its prosperity, or that of the enterprising citizens who have been heavy losers.

We regret to learn that Hon. A. V. Brown, the distinguished head of the Post Office Department, was at the latest accounts very dangerously ill and hardly expected to recover. Mr. Brown is essentially a strong man, and his death would be a national loss.

The Post Office Department has already sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. Marron, one of the Assistant Postmasters General, for very many years at the head of the financial business of the Department, where his services were regarded as almost indispensable. Mr. Marron had occupied the same position under successive Administrations, and under changing political dynasties. He had politics of his own, no doubt, but they were not obtruded into his relations with those having business with the Department, or with his branch of it, and we believe he was generally well liked by all who came in contact with him.

The weather all out of doors is glorious, superb, magnificent, fine, an institution not to be ignored, despised or neglected. Nevertheless a fire is a good thing, and we like to have a fire—early in the morning.

**MR. SMITH'S O'BRIEN.**—This gentleman, once a leader of the Young Ireland party, a figure in an attempt at revolution, which, under the circumstances, could not succeed, and for which he, with others, was sent to one of the penal colonies of Great Britain, whence he was pardoned and enabled to return home, through the clemency of the British government, is now on a sort of starting tour through some portions of the United States.

We have no Anglonia. We look upon the government of England as the most selfish and grasping of any since that of Venice, and its hypocritical pretensions are the worst features in a character, which, to say the least is not good. But then, if Mr. O'Brien and his compeers were sincere they showed themselves devoid of the judgment or prudence required for the simplest affairs, and it was presumption in them to arrogate to themselves to lead a people or control their destinies. If they were not sincere, then no condemnation could be severe enough for them.

We can join in no efforts to exalt Mr. O'Brien. He is not the man who ever could have benefited, or even can benefit Ireland. What is wanted is clear, cool judgment, and good common sense. Of mere unreasoning impulse, there is always an over-stock on hand; there always is a little too much. We have no sort of respect for patriots who virtually say to their followers: There is a great stone wall which stands between you and liberty; but that wall down with your heads. The Smith O'Brien party in Ireland were about as well prepared to make a revolution as they were to butt a six foot wall down with their craniums. Walls can be sapped—can be thrown down by the proper appliances, but not without them.

During the storm last night, we learn that the *sch. West Dennis* drifted against Hilton Bridge, and broke a small portion of it down; vessel received no damage. The Bridge has been in an unsafe condition for some time past. The steamer *Spray* also broke from her fastenings on the other side of the river, and was blown across; damage slight.

**PRESIDENT'S VETO MESSAGE.**

To the House of Representatives of the United States: I return, with my objections, to the bill entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," presented to me on the 18th inst.

The bill makes a donation to the several States of twenty thousand acres of the public lands for each senator and representative of the present Congress; and also an additional donation of twenty thousand acres for each additional representative to which any State may be entitled under the census of 1860.

According to a report from the Interior Department based upon the present number of Senators and representatives, the lands given to the States amount to six millions and sixty thousand acres, and their value, at the minimum government price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to seven million five hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

The object of this gift, as stated by the bill, is, "the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college [in each State] where the leading object shall be, without excluding other studies, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislature of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

As there does not appear from the bill to be any benefit to the people, or to the State, or to the nation, in excluding other studies, and in teaching such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, as the legislature of the State may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

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